remarks on Lewis 14 of France 30. Extract any substance lodged in a Childs nose

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TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ THE EDITOR *proposes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for distant circulation, after the first of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It shall be published on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium size—which is larger than the present.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to be received by the respective Post-Masters throughout the Union, or such other persons as may see proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by post twice a week. No packets to contain less than SIX *papers—and no subscriptions to be received for a less term than six months.—Payments to be constantly six months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to those who collect and forward the subscription money, free of expense, in full of all charges for their trouble in the business.*

The publication will contain as usual, a variety of original essays—foreign and domestic intelligence, and a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to dispatching the papers with punctuality, and Subscribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the posts arrive.

June 8.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOUGHTS ON THE STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Continued from No. 104, of this Gazette.)

No. IX.

ANOTHER principle which contributes to form the basis of civil society, and which distinguishes social from savage manners, is the establishment and management of private property. In the early stages of society, men are strangers to those distinctions of property which exist in more polished periods. Land is more connected with the nation than with individuals—the territory which belongs to the tribe, is cultivated for their use, and each receives what is sufficient for his necessities.* As their numbers increase, as their wants multiply, and society advances, the idea of appropriation is formed. They become desirous of a better provision than the promiscuous industry of many copartners affords, and by degrees withdraw their regard from the community, and direct their views more to their own interest.

At length when personal distinction arises from an accumulation of the simple productions of nature, or the acquisitions of industry, they begin to claim the property of the soil, as well as the fruits which it yields. The occupation of land ensues, and the agricultural state takes place—this forms a new æra in the progress of manners, and constitutes the true foundation of civil society. From this source all improvements in the various departments of social life directly or indirectly flow. It gradually changes the habits and manners of a people, and introduces means of eminence and respectability unknown in the savage state—it confirms and improves the idea of private property—it necessarily attaches them to a particular spot—leads to a division of lands, to industry in cultivating and enriching them—to the construction of proper habitations for the accommodation of their families, and to the arts subservient to these purposes. Agriculture also gives birth to arts, to commerce and to laws—prevents famine—accelerates population—creates many new attachments—opens new sources of enjoyment, and strengthens the bands which connect and support the diversified interests of society. The surplus produce of the farmer creates a fund for the maintainance of artificers, whose joint skill and industry are necessary to give perfection and extent to their productions. These again return the farmer his raw materials converted into some more agreeable and useful form. As arts multiply, the practice of exchanging one commodity for another takes place—and innumerable ties are formed which cement the interests and affections of men—enforce the obligations to mutual kindness and assistance, and sweeten the charms of social intercourse.

Agriculture also creates a necessity for new laws—the partition of lands—the tenure of property—the forms of contracts—the regulation of succession of transmission and donation all require known and established rules. The use and value of metals, and especially that species which serves as the standard of the exchangeable value of all other commodities, must be particularly specified by the laws of the society. The penalty incurred by the infraction of these, should be delineated, and an authority appointed to see it duly executed.

Agriculture further facilitates the means of providing subsistence—encourages marriage, by the prospect of an easy and secure support—lessens the danger of famine, and multiplies the number and augments the happiness of the human species.

It gives rise to various employments, which kindle the sparks of emulation, rouse the latent powers of genius, excite invention, and contribute to enlarge the bounds and multiply the objects of human knowledge. Thus arts, sciences, laws and government, all ultimately flow from the establishment of private property and the cultivation of the soil.

This representation is perfectly coincident with the experience of past ages. The ancient history of Greece, of China, of Germany, of Peru, and of some other countries, informs us that land in the infancy of those nations was common, and ascribes the division of it to their first legislators.† So highly did those nations estimate the establishment of agriculture, that the most of them paid religious homage to those sovereigns and legislators who had been the instruments of introducing them. To facilitate the reception and improvement of this art, they were careful to furnish the means by which it might be easily and successfully cultivated. For this purpose, they rendered it unlawful to destroy those animals which are usually employed in the cultivation of the earth. Thus the laws of Egypt, of India, and in late times of some of the French islands in America, prohibited the killing of oxen, the animals generally employed in agriculture, on penalty of death.—On the same principle it is highly probable that other laws were made to accelerate the improvement of agriculture.

If, as has been attempted to be shewn, agriculture lies at the foundation of civil society, and is the source from which all social improvements are derived—another important step to be taken in bringing the savages to the knowledge and enjoyment of social life is to give them the idea of personal appropriation—a fixed residence and the cultivation of the soil; this will be more easy than may be at first apprehended—they are at present in a state bordering upon it.—Each nation has a certain territory which it claims as its own—the limits of which are well known, and the encroachments on which by other tribes is a fruitful source of discord among them. The transition is easy from the idea of national to that of individual appropriation.

The Germans and Peruvians exhibit the progress of this change in the habits of a nation.

This progress also may be more readily effected among the Indians than in nations left wholly to the impulse of their own genius.

The instruments of agriculture—the use of domestic animals and the use of metals which greatly facilitate the progress of this act may be furnished them. Extraordinary encouragement may be given them to excite them to industry and a perpetual stimulus afforded by the prospect of exchanging the produce of their labour for articles which they may deem more desirable.

* *Tacitus de Mor. Ger. c. 26.—Cæsar de Bel. Gal. lib. 4. c. 1.—History of American Indians, by Adair. Carver do. p. 126. 157.—Commentaries of Peru, book 5. c. 1. 3.*

† *The Egyptians to Osyris—the Greeks to Ceres—the Romans to Saturn—the Chinese to Yao—and the Peruvians to Manco Capac. Goguet. vol. 1. p. 34.*

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE incendiaries who are every where blowing the sparks of dissention into a flame, have lately outraged decency & the sentiments of our nation, and indeed of the civilized world so far as to insult the President of the United States. The style of animadversion on his conduct and character has been as insolent as it is insidious; nothing can shew more manifestly the profligacy of their principles and their violent spirits.—It shews that the party who hate the constitution and the supporters of public order are held by no ties of sentiment or duty, and mean to keep within no bounds which the moderation of other men has supposed even the most violent would not step over. Men who have any principle of virtue will honor it in others. Yet the pretence is that the honor done to one man is a distinction inconsistent with the temper of a republican government. This is an impudent libel on republicanism which in reality tends to give energy to the human character; which calls into action the most sublime virtue, as well as the sentiment which is to cherish and reward it. Does Syracuse stand dishonored in history for her gratitude to her deliverer the virtuous Dion? Was Corinth enslaved by Timoleon, or was the confidence of Thebes in her Washington condemned by her heroes and philosophers? Those cities are in the dust; but the fame of these three great men will never die.

These scribblers are levellers in morals as well as politics, they propose to degrade excellence because while they envy, they pretend to fear it.

This fortith doctrine is the metaphysics of baseness—it puts out the light of reason and quenches the flame of sentiment in the heart. The admiration of an hero of whom our country is proud, the gratitude we feel for him who saved it, are pretended to be dangerous. The people are impudently told to smother their best and long accustomed feelings and to yield in future to the meanest and most cowardly of their prejudices—their envy and fear of merit, because it is pre eminent. Thus it is that our scribblers mistake the sentiments of the American people by supposing them in their addresses already degraded to their own level. They tell us that Kings are monsters, thrones and sceptres are glittering bawbles. They corrupt virtue but can neither distinguish nor reward it. It happens however that the man famed for his illustrious services and personal merit, that ask'd no recompence yet enjoys the highest, is treated rudely, as if the gratitude of a free people was an offering to ambition or was extorted by usurpation and violence. Birth and power cannot confer true distinction—nor according to those writers, can virtue and merit. There are men whom the virtue of others dishonors—who find reproach in good example—who sicken in its splendor like the tempter when he first came from darkness into the sunshine; like him they deceive in order to debase; like him they give insidious counsel to trample on the primary laws of our social order—and like him they incite an happy race of men to shake off their most amiable duties as fetters, to renounce their best rights in society as bribes for obeying it, and to barter a second paradise for an apple. CIVIS.

Foreign Intelligence.

CREUTZNACH, (Ger.) March 30.

ON the first intelligence of the approach of the Prussian troops, the French marched to meet them at the distance of half a league from this place. Generals Custine and Wimpfen had their head quarters at Bretzenheim; Gen. Neuwinger had his at Bingen, and those of Gen. Howgard were at this place. For the two last days he had established himself at Heddesheim.

The left wing of the Prussian army first attacked the entrenchments of Waldalgesheim, from which the French were driven, after making a very obstinate resistance. The Prussian cavalry pursued the fugitives beyond Bingen, and cut to pieces a great number of them with their sabres.

During this time another body of Prussian troops attacked the batteries on the mount of St. Roch, which were also carried, the French left there a great many killed & wounded with all their artillery. The victors took some hundreds of prisoners, among whom is the famous General Newinger.

Whilst this was passing on the left wing of the Prussians, the right advanced against this place, and met with great resistance by the way, but the French were at length obliged to fall back, and to save themselves by flying during the night of the 28th. The hussars of Eben pursued them through this town, as far as Alzey, where they cut to pieces a part of them, and took a great number prisoners.

As the Prussians have blocked up on one side all the passages to Mentz, and are on the other in pursuit of the enemy, the position of the latter is extremely critical. This day a continual cannonade has been heard towards Mentz; about one thousand three hundred French prisoners have been already conducted to Bingen.

FRANCKFORT, April 1.

General Nenwinger who has been taken prisoner by the Prussians, was brought hither this day with some more Frenchmen, and several pieces of artillery. The General has five wounds, none of which, however, are dangerous.

This day the garrison of Cassel made a sortie, but were repulsed with loss.

MANHEIM, March 31.

No mails are arrived here except the post from Frankfort. This is the result of the invasion of the Prussians on that side, and the Austrians on this side of the Rhine.—The former have this day taken possession of Worms; the latter gather in our neighbourhood, and are on the point of passing the Rhine. The French deem it in vain to make any stand at all against the formidable forces ready to pour in upon them from all quarters. They have evacuated the whole district of Worms from that city hither. Previous to their retreat, they set fire to their magazines at Neuhausen & Frankenthal. At Worms they destroyed their magazines, and threw several pieces of cannon into the Rhine.

Thus the French have lost all their German conquests except Mentz, which, on account of the weakness of its garrison, will soon be forced to surrender.

This evening intelligence has been received here that General Wurmser crossed the Rhine at Ketsch, with 7000 men, and is already at Spires. The French have vanished every where, and the Prussian patroles make incursions as far as Oggersheim.

APRIL 2.

The Prussian head quarters are at Guntersblum.

A brisk engagement took place in that quarter a few days ago, when the French had a great number of men killed, and between 8 and 1200 made prisoners.

His Prussian Majesty is expected to reach Worms to-morrow.

General Neuwinger is conveyed to Magdebourg; on his way he was insulted by the populace, on account of the severe contributions which he had exacted.

BRUSSELS, April 4.

This morning the French state prisoners, sent hither by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, are expected to arrive, and will immediately continue their route to the citadel of Antwerp.

The French army which was to have made the conquest of Holland, still continues in virtue of its capitulation with the Austrian generals to file off through Dendermonde, with all their baggage & ammunition.

HAGUE, April 6.

On Wednesday the 3d inst. the states general received from the hereditary Prince of Orange, commandant general of the troops of the republic on the frontier, the following letter:

"High and mighty Lords,

"I have the honor to inform your Mightinesses, that this night I received a courier from the prince of Saxe Cobourg, bearing two letters from Gen. Dumourier, addressed to the respective commandants of Breda and Gertruydenberg, charging them to surrender those fortresses on the terms of an honorable capitulation. I immediately caused the letters to be delivered to the said commandants, and made such use of them in support of the negociations commenced, that I have no doubt of being soon in possession of both these places.

"I have the honour to congratulate your high Mightinesses on this success, so decisive for the safety of the republic, not doubting but your high mightinesses will learn with satisfaction, that the territory of the republic will very soon be clear

of the enemy. For this we are in a great measure indebted to the wise directions and efficacious operations of Field Marshal the Prince of Cobourg.

"As soon as the enemy's troops shall have evacuated Breda & Gertruidenburg, I shall make the necessary dispositions for their being conducted without obstacle to Lille."

LISLE, April 5.

Gen. Dumourier having put under arrest the four commissioners sent by the Convention to seize him and bring him to the bar, addressed his army in the following terms:

"Companions, four commissioners, accompanied by the minister at war, from the national convention, are come to arrest me, and conduct me to the bar. I remember what you have promised, that you will not suffer to be carried away your father, who has several times saved his country, who has led you on in the road to victory, and who at last has still made an honorable retreat at your head; I have put them in a place of safety to serve as hostages. It is time for our army to discharge its vow, to purge France of assassins and disturbers, and to restore to our unhappy country, the repose which she has lost by the crimes of her representatives. It is time to regain a constitution to which we swore three years successively, which gave us liberty, and which alone can preserve us from the licentiousness and anarchy in which we are plunged. I declare to you companions, that I will set you the example of living and dying free. We cannot be free but with good laws, if otherwise, we shall be the slaves of crimes.

"General in chief of the French army, "DUMOURIER."

Near St. Amand, April 1, 1793, 11 o'clock at night.

General Mazinsky, sent by Dumourier, entered the day before yesterday into this town, accompanied by an hundred hussars of his legion; he was the bearer of a letter, that he sent to M. Duval, commandant of the place, to demand the entry of 6000 men of the northern army, which was refused. Mazinsky has been arrested, and his followers disarmed.

PARIS, April 6.

The capital is still quiet; the public opinion is strongly enough declared against seditious and traiterous persons to give us room to believe, that neither the one nor the other will see their projects succeed. The reasonings about Gen. Dumourier still vary; some say that he has emigrated, others are positive that he is yet at the head of his army; no citizen has hitherto incurred the penalty of death, in approving the conduct and principles of this General, worthy imitator of Monk.

Citizens Egalite, father and son, are erased from the list of the society of Jacobins.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 2.

The commissioners of the Convention at Rochelle, announced, that the people of Nantes had made a successful sally against the revolters —1200 were killed upon the spot, and as many made prisoners.

The popular society of Toulon denounced Gen. Paoli as a supporter of despotism, who, in concert with the administrators of the department, had inflicted every kind of hardship upon the patriots, at the same time favoring the emigrants and the refractory priests.—They demanded that his head should fall under the avenging sword of the law.

"When the inhabitants of Corsica combated for their liberty," said Lasource, "General Paoli, who was at their head, appeared to support their cause, that he might obtain a throne which he had long regarded as his own; his object was to be declared king—I demand his dismission."

The convention decreed, that the Procurer General Syndic of the department of Corsica, and General Paoli, should be ordered to the bar, to give an account of their conduct.

The President announced, that General Miranda had written to him that he waited the order of the convention to appear at their bar.

The assembly charged the war committee to propose to him a series of questions, and decreed that he should be admitted to-morrow.

April 3.

The commissioners wrote from Lisle, that they had set off for the camp of Maulde, to arrest Dumourier; and that Bournonville had taken, on his route, the necessary measures to make a vigorous resistance to the enemy.

April 5.

A letter was read from the commissioners in the department of Lisle. All the posts on the banks of the Villaine, occupied by the seditious, had been taken, and the passage re-established. General Berruyre had taken the most vigorous measures to reduce the seditious communes to order, and had succeeded.

Thouriot had made the motion that all the superior officers taken prisoners should be brought to Paris, that they might answer with their heads for the lives of the commissioners, and of the minister at war, so infamously put into the hands of the enemy by Dumourier. This motion had been decreed, but on the motion of Mallarme, it was agreed to suspend the execution until the committee of national safety should make their report.

A letter was read from Gen. Biron, stating, that though the snow was a foot deep on the ground, the enemy had attacked the camp of Braons on the 28th of March. They were vigorously repulsed, and their loss must have been considerable, if he might judge from the quantity of blood, of hats, and of fuzils left on the field.

In the evening sitting the plan of a decree was read, for raising an army of 20,000 men for the defence of Paris, one part of which stated, that no ci-devant nobleman should be admitted to any command in this army. Danton proposed, that for the defence of all the great cities there should be a guard, to be paid by the Republic; that the price of bread should be always in proportion to workmen's wages, and that in time of scarcity the excess should be paid by a tax on persons of larger fortunes.

April 7.

Marat moved, that the wives and children of the emigrants should be put into safe custody, and answer with their lives for the lives of Bournonville and the four commissioners. He added, that as there were no proofs against Philip Egalite and Sillery, their character of deputies should be respected, & they requested to put themselves in a state of arrest, to convince the people of their innocence.

Decreed, on the motion of Fonfrede, that all the members of the Bourbon family, without distinction, be kept as hostages for the safety of Bournonville and the commissioners, and ordered that the commission of public safety point out the place where these hostages shall be kept, except the prisoners in the Temple, who are not to be removed from Paris.

Laclos, Bonnecarre, and Gouay Darcy, were ordered to be taken into custody on account of their connection with the Orleans family. Sillery is a prisoner at large.

The members of the new committee of public safety were declared to be Barrere, Delmas, Breard, Cambon, Jean de Brie, Danton, Guitton, Morveau, Treilbard, Lacroix of Eure and Loire.

Philip Egalite sent a letter, desiring to know, if it was meant to include him a representative of the people, in the decree against the Bourbons: "Yes, yes," was repeated from every part of the hall.

The National Convention, on the first accounts of Dumourier's conduct, proposed the following address to the Belgic Army:

"Dumourier has betrayed his country—that conspirator for whom your valour has heretofore obtained triumphs, the glory of which he attributed to himself, now only seeks to make you suffer defeats of which he will let the shame light on you. He attempts to turn against liberty the arms that you took up only against tyranny. What, you, Frenchmen, to threaten your country! You, to march against your friends, your brothers, your wives, and your children! No—you are not capable of that most atrocious of crimes; the champions of liberty cannot all at once have become the wretched satellites of an ambitious villain. Is it not at the voice of your country in danger, that you marched and conquered? Is it not she that still demands your strength and your arms? her sacred voice shall vibrate to the bottom of your hearts; you will recollect your triumphs, and burn to gather fresh laurels. So judge of you the representatives of the nation, whose confidence and esteem you possess. They know you better than the perfidious chief who deceives you, in order to debase and destroy you. His audacious hand has violated the sovereignty of the people, in seizing those its representatives whom the National Convention had sent to you. His crime is known; he wants to give us a King; his name is devoted to infamy—his head to the scaffold; avenge your glory and your country; give up the traitor; a civic crown is the reward that awaits you. French soldiers, if there could be among you men who did not remain faithful by the horror of treason, let them at least learn to be faithful by the fear of punishment. You are only the advanced guard of the nation; she is whole and entire behind you, ready to protect with her power those who know how to serve her, and to crush with her thunder those who dare to be rebellious.

"The traitor Dumourier has calumniated Paris to enrage you against that city which has been the cradle, and ought to be the support of freedom. Paris is tranquil, and watches for the security of the representatives of the people, respects the laws, is ready to march her republican bands. He has represented the National Convention as divided into two factions; he has taken advantage of some debates, which the ardent love of liberty, always jealous, especially in times of revolution, naturally excites among men charged with the interests of a great people. Republican soldiers—it is an act of perfidy on his part, to make you the blind instruments both of the annihilation of the Convention, and of the re establishment of Royalty: The National Convention is one as well as the Nation; it will maintain the indivisibility of the Republic; it rallies round the standard of liberty, and will carry it, if need be, into your ranks; it unanimously takes an oath to die with you, or to exterminate conspirators, tyrants and their followers."

April 9.

The committee of public safety reported, that the members of the Bourbon family should be detained as hostages at Varennes till the close of the civil war, which now agitated several of the departments. After some discussion, Marseilles was adopted as the place of their imprisonment.

It was announced that serious commotions still subsisted at Nantz, and that on the left bank of the Loire the insurgents were very formidable. At Machecourt, they had collected provisions, ammunition, and a formidable train of artillery.—General Labourdonnaye waited for a reinforcement to attack them.

April 10.

A letter from the commissioners at Valenciennes, dated the 7th instant, stated, that the whole of the northern army had deserted the standard of Dumourier, and had ranged themselves under that of the Republic at the camp near Valenciennes, at Lisle, Douay, &c. Those who continued with Dumourier consisted of the greater part of the hussars of Berchiny, and the dragoons of the 3d regiment.

A dispatch from Gen. Dampierre announced, that he had sent a trumpet to General the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, to assure him that the kind of truce now existing, would not be violated by him without previous notice. He had requested on the part of the Austrian commander the same precaution.

The commissioners stationed at Valenciennes, in a letter dated the 8th inst. apprised the Convention that they had arrested Lecuyer, the officer employed by Dumourier for their apprehension.—They had also in their hands one of Dumourier's spies. They added that the Austrian generals directed their forces towards Lille and Valenciennes, in the latter of which places, from whence they wrote, were numerous counter revolutionists.

A letter from the department of Bouches-du Rhone; the contents of which could not be made public, was referred to the committee of public safety.

LONDON, April 15.

By yesterday's mail we learn, that 11 sail of English merchantmen have been captured in the Mediterranean; they were principally carried into Marseilles.

The town and citadel of Conde, in French Hainault, is entirely surrounded by the Austrian troops.

Custine's army still continues to be hard pressed by the Prussians.—Advices received from Ostend this morning state, that he is retreating as fast as possible into France with his army.

From these advices, however, it would appear, that the intelligence brought by the last mail, of Mentz having surrendered, was unfounded. Such an event, however, may be soon looked for.

M. Egalite, prior to the Decree for sending the Members of the Bourbon family to Marseilles, was confined for security in the prison la Conciergerie.

The underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee House were all made exceeding cheerful on Saturday last, by the news being received of the arrival of the Necker, and three other French East-Indiamen in the ports of France, which had been insured in this country, to the amount of 350,000l. sterling.

The government of the Netherlands, it is said, will undergo a total renovation in which the various suggestions of the patriots will be candidly canvassed, and as far as may be consistent with due subordination, adopted.

April 17.

It was yesterday reported, on what authority we have not learnt, that the 3 generals that were under arrest at Paris, had been condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and executed. These generals were, Miranda, Wimpsen, and Mazienski.

By a vessel just arrived from Ostend, we learn that the Austrian troops were within a few hours march of Dunkirk when she sailed, and that it was reported the French troops had previously evacuated the place—it was of course expected to be taken possession of without bloodshed.

It is a curious circumstance, which has not hitherto been noticed, tho' it may be depended on, that as far back as the middle of January last, 50 cool. stock was purchased for General Dumourier in the English funds: How the General came to be possessed of such a sum in England, or should at that period chuse such a security, is not readily accounted for. It is not possible that any of the secret service money for 1793 could form part of this sum.

April 18.

Extract of a letter from Egalite, to his Father, dated Tournay, March 4.

"I see that Liberty is no more. I see that the National Convention have lost France by a renunciation of principle. I see every where a civil war. I see every power leagued against us, and nothing to oppose them; our troops of the line are almost annihilated, and the volunteers have deserted.—Can the National Convention suppose that with such an army they can continue the war? If they do they will very shortly be undeceived. What evils have they not heaped on unfortunate France."

PROCLAMATION.
GENERAL DUMOURIER
TO THE
FRENCH NATION.

AT the time I publiſhed my firſt Proclamation I had ſounded the ſentiments of all the corps of the army under my command, and all of them ſeemed penetrated with the miſeries which an anarchial tyranny, exerciſed in the name of the National Convention, had entailed on our country. All of them acknowledged unequivocally, that we could not live without laws, and appeared to me to agree in opinion, that the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution would reſtore us to peace and good order, without which it was impoſſible for us longer to exiſt.

I had not as yet reaſon to expect that there could be the leaſt wavering from an opinion ſo well founded, and which alſo paſſed unanimous, and indeed, who could have conceived that the Generals themſelves would have fought, thro' their ambition, or by a ſpirit of infatuation, to alter the reſolution of the army? Dampierre, Stetenhoff, la Morliere, Roſiere, Chancel, Ferrand, have conſpired againſt their country, againſt a good cauſe, againſt their companions in arms, and againſt me, to whom they made repeated aſſurances that they entertained the ſame principles with ourſelves. I ſhall not reproach them with ingratitude——their conſciences will one day puniſh them ſufficiently; but ſhall confine myſelf to this obſervation, that neither of them eſteem the miſcreants whom they now ſerve—The Jacobins will, in their blind fury exerciſe vengeance on them, for ſeveral of the number are of the perſecuted ſect; and the anarchiſts will impute to them the diſaſters that cannot fail to accompany the raſh and ſanguinary plans which that aſſemblage of factious criminals will oppoſe to the regular plans of attack of the combined powers.

The revolt arranged by theſe traitors has for a moment changed the face of affairs; whilſt the commiſſioners of the Convention, aſſembled at Valenciennes and Lille have employed meaſures worthy of themſelves to miſlead the army, and ſtifle the pretended conſpiracy which we all regard as a neceſſary act of virtue ſince it is the only means of ſaving France: They have employed the arms of miſcreants and cowards.

On the third of this month, ſix fanatical volunteers came to St. Amand, to poignard me—I proteſted them from the fury of the ſoldiers, and ſent them to keep company with the four commiſſioners; they will augment the number of the hoſtages.

On the 4th three battalions of national volunteers deſerted the camp, without orders, and threw themſelves into Valenciennes. I met them on the road between St. Amand and Conde, at the diſtance of about half a league from the latter place. I wa then without eſcort, as a father in the midſt of his children, (for ſuch was the tender name the whole army had beſtowed on me.) I had at the moſt, 15 or 16 perſons with me on horſeback—when the battalions were ſo daſtardly as to aſſail me with a diſcharge of muſquetry. They killed ſeveral of my ſuite, as well as ſeveral horſes.

They cut off the road to the camp to which I wiſhed to retreat, and I was forced to ſave myſelf, with a part of the officers who accompanied me, by croſſing the Scheldt in a boat, to repair to the firſt Imperial poſt. As it was not our intention to emigrate, and as we were aſſured that the army expreſſed a ſtrong indignation againſt theſe aſſaſſins, as well as an attachment to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and good order, we repaired at day-break to the camp. There, however, amidſt reiterated proteſtations of attachment to the principles that determined us, we remarked a mute and ſullen agitation, which made us judge that ſtrong diſſentions in opinion prevailed. I addreſſed each corps, and from each corps received a reply tantamount to that made on the preceding day.

Wiſhing, however, after the remark we had made, to repair to the head-quarters at St. Amand, we learned that the corps of artillery had formed the deſign of conveying their great park to Valenciennes; and that the plot of the factious men who miſlead them was, to ſeize on us, to convey us thither, and to make a merit of ſacrificing us to the vengeance of our tyrants. We had then one expedient only left, that of repairing to the Imperial army, which we ought to regard as our ally, after the frank and noble proclamation by the general in chief by whom it is commanded. Several corps of cavalry have already joined us; ſeveral bands of infantry have done the ſame; and as ſoon as the Imperialiſts ſhall have entered the territory of France, not as vanquiſhers, and as wiſhing to dictate laws, but as generous allies, who come to aid us in the re-eſtabliſhing the conſtitution, which can alone ſtay the progreſs of the crimes and calamities that menace France, many other corps will repair to unite themſelves to their brothers in arms.

I know the diſpoſition of the army, and more eſpecially that of the troops of the line. Their principles are, at the bottom, pure. They may, for a moment, allow themſelves to be hurried away by the exaggerated opinions inculcated to them; but as the invincible courage they have diſplayed during the preſent war, muſt neceſſarily be accompanied by the deſire of poſſeſſing the laws they cannot find, unleſs in the conſtitution, which will deſtroy the odious tyranny of anarchiſts, they will be jealous of the public eſteem. They will bluſh at having, even for a moment, been capable of annexing their colours to thoſe of criminal licentiouſneſs. They will rally beſide the brave troops who have only accompanied me in my momentary retreat to re-enter France within two days at fartheſt, and to put an end to the vile diſorders which cover all France with mourning and terror.

I ſwear, in the name of my companions, that we will not lay down our arms until we ſhall have ſucceeded in our enterprize; and our ſole deſign is to re-eſtabliſh the conſtitution and conſtitutional royalty—that no reſentment, no thirſt after vengeance, no ambitious motive ſways our purpoſes, that no foreign power ſhall influence our opinion, that wherever anarchy ſhall ceaſe, at the appearance of our arms, and thoſe of the combined armies, we will conduct ourſelves as friends and brothers; that wherever we ſhall meet with reſiſtance, we ſhall know how to ſelect the culpable, and ſpare the peaceable inhabitants, the victims of the infamous wiles of Jacobins of Paris, from whom have ariſen the horrors and calamities of the war; that we ſhall in no way dread the poignards of Marat and the Jacobins: that we will deſtroy the manufacture of theſe poignards, as well as that of the ſcandalous writings by which an attempt is made to pervert the noble and generous character of the French nation; and, finally, in the name of my companions in arms, I repeat the oath, That we will live and die free.

The General in Chief of the French Army,
DUMOURIER.

LONDON, April 10.

If the war ſhould end with the expedition which ſeems promiſed by the extraordinary turn in the affairs of France, this country will ſoon attain a pitch of commercial proſperity before unknown to her. France, for many years to come, muſt look to England for a ſupply of every thing, and with the new monarchy of France, ſhould that be eſtabliſhed, we ſhall have it in our power to form the moſt advantageous treaties of commerce.

It is reported that government has concluded on the meaſure of ſending a Biſhop to Canada, and has conferred that dignity on the Rev. Jacob Mountain (domeſtic chaplain to the Biſhop of Lincoln, a prebendary of that cathedral, &c. and late miniſter of St. Andrew's, Norwich) with an appointment of 2000l. per annum; and it is alſo ſaid that Mr. Mountain takes with him his brother, the Rev. Joſhua Mountain, as his domeſtic chaplain.

General Wimpfen, famous for his defence of Thionville, was carried priſoner from Mentz to Paris, towards the latter end of March, loaded with chains.

The town of Painbœuf (France) is now beſieged by the royaliſts. Should it fall, they will be entire maſters of the navigation of the Loire. They have erected batteries, and are firing upon the national frigate La Capricieuſe, moored before Mendin.

Advice was yeſterday received in town that a banking houſe at Newcaſtle had ſtopped payment to a conſiderable amount.

Duke Frederick of Brunſwick Oels, has reſigned the command of the Pruſſian army in Brabant, and is ſucceeded by General Knobleſdorff, from whoſe general character and acknowledged military reputation, the ſtrongeſt hopes of ſucceſs are derived.

The laſt French journals are ſilent reſpecting the reported decapitation of Generals Mirandi, Stingen and Lanoue. That rumour may therefore be conſidered as without foundation.

HARWICH, April 15.

Laſt night, after poſt, the Dolphin Packet, Capt. Flyn, arrived from Helvoetſluys, with the Dutch mail. An inſurrection has certainly taken place at Paris, which terminated in a general maſſacre; it is ſaid not leſs than 30,000 were victims.——*Subſequent accounts do not confirm the above.*

AMERICA.

QUEBEC, March 28.

Joſeph Draper was ordered for execution on Tuesday 2d of April—as near to the place of public execution as the ſtate of the ground may permit, and in preſence of the garriſon, but having made application for a week's reſpite, we hear that his Excellency has been pleaſed to grant it.

The following is PRINCE EDWARD'S ſpeech to the unhappy man in pronouncing his pardon:

"*Draper*,

"You have now reached the awful moment when a few ſeconds would carry you into the immediate preſence of the Supreme Being.—You muſt be conſcious of the enormity of your guilt; and that you have not the leaſt right to expect mercy. I, as your commanding officer, am entirely prevented making any application whatever in your favour; there being from various circumſtances of the caſe, no one opening that could juſtify me in that ſtation to take ſuch a ſtep. However, as the ſon of your ſovereign, whoſe greateſt prerogative is the diſpenſation of mercy, I feel myſelf fortunately enabled to do that which, as your colonel, the indiſpenſable laws of military diſcipline render it impoſſible for me even to think of.

"In this ſituation therefore, I have preſumed to apply to the King's Repreſentative here for your Pardon; and I am happy to be authoriſed to inform you that my interceſſion has been ſucceſsful; Major General Clarke, in conſequence of warm prayers and entreaties, has had the goodneſs by his acquieſcence with my wiſhes to enable me to prove both to you and the public, that although your atrocious machinations were chiefly directed againſt my perſon, I am the firſt to forgive you myſelf, and to obtain for you his Majeſty's mercy. May you take warning by this awful ſcene, and ſo conduct yourſelf, that by the remainder of your life, you may atone for your paſt crimes; and that I may not hereafter have occaſion to repent having now been your advocate."

HARRISBURGH, (Penn.) June 8.

A correſpondent wiſhes to know, what this ſame cap of liberty is, that was handed from head to head at the entertainment given to the Ambaſſador of the French Republic, upon his arrival in Philadelphia—what are the component parts, dimentions, and ſhape? Does it poſſeſs talifmanic powers that imperceptibly *fraternize* all who wear it, and inſtinctively wreſt from them a patriotic ejaculation? Was it not that it had covered the heads of a number of reſpectable characters, he would be apt to think that, in its object, it bore ſome ſimilitude to the cap occaſionally worn at country ſchools, commonly called a dunce's or fool's cap. With this cap it is uſual to compliment blockheads and idle boys, who, diſſatisfied with the circumſcribed liberty they enjoy, attempt to ſubvert the authority of the maſter, and to put him upon a level with themſelves—a ſituation more conſonant to the preſent enlightened ſyſtem of equality, and the rights of man.

Philadelphia, June 8.

On Monday arrived here the brig Aurora, Capt. Strong, in ſeven days from Charleſton. It appears from the public prints by this veſſel, that the late accounts of Indian depredations in Georgia have been greatly exaggerated. In the month of May one family had been cut off, and that high up the Oconee river. One or two ſlight ſkirmiſhes had taken place between very ſmall parties of Indians & whites. The Cherokees were perfectly diſpoſed for peace. The Chickaſaws had declared war againſt the Creeks, and, it was thought, would be joined by the Chocktaws. The rice crops in Carolina had been conſiderably damaged by a ſucceſſion of great rains.

Mr. Blanchard on Wedneſday made his Parachute experiment with complete ſucceſs. A dog, a cat, and a ſquirrel were carried up with the Parachute by a balloon. A match was ſo placed as to burn, at a certain heighth, the connection between the balloon and the parachute, under which the animals were ſecured; the balloon then aſcended with redoubled velocity, and the parachute deſcended, firſt with celerity, but ſoon ſpreading in the ſhape of an umbrella nearly, brought the travellers ſafely to the ground near Buſh-hill, from the heighth of about one mile.

It is currently reported (ſays a letter from Cape-Francois) that Admiral Gardner, with an Engliſh fleet, has taken all the French iſlands to the windward, and that it is his intention to take that place next.

The 28th ult. a ſubſcription was opened in the borough of Carliſle, for the benevolent purpoſe of aiding the diſtreſſed friends of Freedom in the Republic of France. In the courſe of a few hours upwards of eighty barrels of flour were ſubſcribed.

Mr. Daniel Joſephus Contini, a native of Curacoa, aged about 28 years, whoſe father is a merchant in Amſterdam, and Mr. Harvey Doughty, a native of the ſtate of New-York, aged about 24 years, were unfortunately drowned about eleven o'clock on the night of Sunday laſt, in attempting to go on board the ſhip Betſey, Captain Reading, lately arrived from Port-au-Prince, in which the former came paſſenger, and the latter was the mate.

We are informed, by a Charleſton paper, that a draft has been made from the inhabitants of the ſtate of Georgia, for the purpoſe of repelling the aggreſſions of the Indians, who continue to commit hoſtile depredations on the frontiers of that ſtate; and that a majority of the youth capable of bearing arms, who were not included in the above draft, have voluntarily engaged in the expedition.

The frigate L'Embuſcade, we hear, is gone out of the Capes.

The ſhip William, captured by the Citizen Genet, and the brig Fanny, a prize to the Sans Culottes, have been libelled againſt by their former owners, as illegal prizes.

By letters received in town this week, we learn that the Commiſſioners of the United States, for holding a treaty with the Indians, were arrived at Niagara the 27th ult

RICHARD HOWEL, Eſq. was elected Governor of New-Jerſey on Monday laſt, by the Legiſlature of that ſtate.

Tueſday being the Birth Day of his Britannic Majeſty, ſeveral gentlemen met to celebrate it, at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in Tenth Street. An elegant dinner was provided, and the day ſpent in perfect harmony. The following toaſts and ſentiments were given.

1. George the Third, King of Great-Britain.
2. Queen Charlotte.
3. George Prince of Wales, and the reſt of the Royal Family.
4. George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States.
5. George Hammond, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from Great-Britain.
6. Phineas Bond, Conſul-General from do.
7. The proclamation of neutrality—May the heart that dictated, and the head that propoſed it, live long to enjoy the bleſſings of all true friends to humanity.
8. The proſperity and commerce of Great-Britain and America—may their intereſts be reciprocal, and thoſe intereſts protected.
9. All good Americans—May moderation be their principle; neutrality their reſolution, and induſtry their motto.
10. The cap of liberty; but may thoſe who wear it, know there is another for licentiouſneſs.
11. Men and principles—may neither be forgotten, if deſerving remembrance.
12. The Conſtitution of Great-Britain—May ſkill be applied to remove all protuberances from the tree, ſo ſhall its branches expand, and ſhelter thoſe who now ſit beyond their ſhade.
13. The red coats and wooden walls of Old England.

The National Convention have paſſed a decree for confining as hoſtages, for the ſafety and good treatment of Gen. Bournonville and the four Commiſſioners ſent priſoners to the Auſtrians by Gen. Dumourier, the following perſons, now priſoners to the French, viz.

Francis Xavier, Count Averſperg, and Auguſtus Count de Linage, both of the family of Cobourg—the two brothers, Labarre, nephews to General Clairfait—Charles Olnie-doc, Count of Linange Wiſterbourg—Ferdinand Charles, his ſon, Hereditary Count.—Theſe hoſtages to be treated in the ſame manner as the Commiſſioners and the Miniſter Bournonville are treated by the Auſtrians.

The decree of the Convention for the removal of the Bourbon family, has been carried into execution—except in the caſe of Madam Bourbon d'Orleans, who being ſick, had been permitted to remain in her own houſe.

By the laſt accounts from England, it appears that the Britiſh fleet under the command of Lord Hood, was at ſea.

The celebrated Dr. Graham, in an advertiſement in a London paper, informs the public, that he has faſted 14 days and 14 nights ſucceſſively, not having eat or drank even the ſmalleſt particle of any thing, except ſome ſimple raw water, of which he hath made ſolemn oath before the Lord Mayor of London. The Doctor propoſes to teach the art in a courſe of Lectures.

In this there's nothing new—a Drayman's Horſe,
Was on a time a pupil to a courſe—
Of Graham's Lectures—but in vain he tried,
Sans Hay—ſans Oats—poor Tibby ſhrunk and dy'd.

BOSTON, June 1.

DIRECT FROM FRANCE.

On Wedneſday evening arrived at New-Bedford, the ſhip Canton, Capt. Hayden, from Dunkirk in France, which he left the 13th April. The Editor has been favored with a peruſal of letters brought by this arrival—from which he has extracted the following:

Dunkirk, 13th April, 1793.

"According to all appearance, every moment is big with events, not the moſt pleaſing. The paſſengers will give the particulars of the unexpected cataſtrophe of Dumourier's deſection, which has cauſed the defeat and almoſt entire diſſolution of the French army.

"The enemy has entered the French territory, and the reſult is wiſely hid from us. Two of the moſt dreadful calamities that can befal a country, ſeem to invade the ſouthern departments—Civil wars have commenced, and famine threatens them."

A letter from Bedford, ſays, that letters received by the Canton ſtate:—That Dumourier, with Generals Valence and Egalite, (the younger) Two Hundred Officers and 4000 men, had joined the Auſtrian army: That the French, though apparently in good ſpirits, were making but feeble reſiſtance, and that the Auſtrians were within 5 or 6 leagues of Dunkirk, and it was not expected it could be held from them. It was ſaid the elder Egalite is under arreſt at Paris."

The remains of the French army lately commanded by Dumourier, were in France, about 15 miles from Dunkirk, at the date of our laſt accounts.

Aſſignats, on the 12th April, were at two and an half for one in ſilver.

A letter from Tobago, dated May 7, ſays, "A French Squadron has arrived at Martinique, conſiſting of one ſhip of 110 guns, eight 74's, and five frigates."

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Portland,	Pratt,	St. Marks
Jenny,	Ferris,	St Croix
Snow Hebe,	Hylander,	Falmouth
Schooner Sally,	Curtis,	N. Carolina
Sloop Hope,	Venniman,	Georgia

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

THE MEMBERS OF THE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
Are deſired to take Notice,

THAT the Conſtitution requires Payment of *One Dollar* on each Share, on the Second Monday (the 8th Day) of July next, on Penalty of Forfeiture of the Money already paid.

Such Stockholders as have not made their ſecond Inſtalment, are informed, that Payment will be received at the Company's Office, No. 119, South Front-Street, either on or before the ſaid Day, as they may find it moſt convenient.

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

June 8. 1793. *epts.*

FOR SALE,
1360 *Acres of excellent*
FARMING or TOBACCO
LANDS,

LYING in the county of Amherſt, in the ſtate of Virginia, on one of the principal branches of James River, within ſix miles of the latter, from whence it is navigable for boats of ten or twelve tons burthen.

Beſides the advantages of theſe lands, for the farmer or cultivator of tobacco, they are ſuppoſed, from a ſmall though ſucceſsful experiment made by the late Col. Chiſwell, to contain an abundance of metals, which, if not of a *precious* (as has been *even* ſuppoſed) are certainly of a very valuable kind. The better however to aſcertain this fact, and place the purchaſer on a ſafe footing, in ſo hazardous a buſineſs, as all thoſe ſubterraneous reſearches, without the utmoſt certainty of an abundance of the deſired ore, are ſuppoſed to be, every reaſonable and neceſſary aſſiſtance or indulgence will be rendered thoſe inclined to make the experiment, as well as every other neceſſary information given by the printer of this Gazette in Philadelphia, or

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Charlotteſville, Virginia.

FROM THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

Lewis 14 of France

TO all those who are pleased to see the French Nation emancipate themselves from a government too preposterous and corrupt to be any longer tolerated—To all those who are anxious and fearful for their success, in a struggle the most daring, the most dangerous and virtuous, that was ever made by any portion of the human race, at a moment when their whole horizon seems darkened with enemies—BE IT KNOWN, That this same French Nation have heretofore fought and conquered against this same combination of foes:

"January 16th, 1692, At the Congress of the Hague, consisting of the Princes of Germany, the Imperial, the English, Italian, Spanish and Dutch Ministers, a declaration was drawn up, wherein they solemnly protested before God, that their intentions were never to make peace with Louis XIV. until he had made reparation to the Holy See for whatever he had acted against it; and till he had annulled and made void all those infamous proceedings against the Holy Father, Innocent XI—Nor till he had restored to each party all he had taken from them since the peace of Munster—Nor till he had restored to the Protestants of France all their possessions and goods, and an entire liberty of conscience—Nor till the Estates of the Kingdom of France should be established in their ancient Liberties: so that the Clergy, the Nobility, and the third Estate might enjoy their ancient and lawful privileges—Nor till their Kings, for the future, should be obliged to call together the said Estate when they desired any supply, without whom they should not raise any money on any pretence whatever, and till the Parliaments of that Kingdom were restored to their just rights.—And the Confederates invited the subjects of France to join with them in this undertaking, for restoring them to their rights and liberties; threatening ruin and devastation to those that refused." But how much the French regarded this threat, the following facts will shew:

"April 10th, 1692. Mons was surrendered to the French.

"June 5th, 1692. The town of Namur surrendered to the French.

"August 3d. A battle was fought at Steinkirk, the Confederates were commanded by King William in person, and the French by the Duke of Luxemburgh—The Confederates were forced to retreat with the loss of several thousand brave officers and soldiers.

"June 16th, 1693. Admiral Rook with twenty-three men of war, having the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked off Cape St. Vincent by the whole French fleet, under the command of Admiral Tourville, twelve English and Dutch men of war, and above fourscore merchantmen were taken or destroyed by the French.

"July 29th. The Confederate Army, commanded by King William, was entirely defeated by the French, under the command of Luxemburgh, at Landen, in Brabant.

"Sept. 24th. The French, under the command of Monsieur Catinat, defeated the Confederates, under the command of the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, at Marsiglia, near Turin.

"June 8th. The English fleet with a body of land forces on board came before Brest in France, and Gen. Talmarsh landed with the first five hundred men, where they found such batteries and entrenchments that they retired immediately to their ships; but the tide going out, the flat boats stuck upon the ooze and were not able to get off, most of those that landed were killed or wounded, and among the rest General Talmarsh himself was mortally wounded, and died at his return to Portsmouth.

"May 26th. The French made themselves masters of Carthagena, in America, from which Admiral Ponts brought away with him to France the value of twelve millions of crowns, according to the Spanish account.

"July 26th, 1697. The Earl of Portland, and Marshal Boufflers, adjusted the differences between King William and the French King near Brussels, without the privity of any of the Allies, who were treating at Ryswick: And Sept. 11. the peace was signed between France, Great-Britain, Spain, and Holland, and ratified by King William at Loo, the 15th. King William concluded this peace, without the concurrence of the Emperor and Empire, and left them to contend alone with France."

Thus did this nation (who at that time were spoken of by the English as ragged, half-starved Frenchmen, fed on frog-soup) defy and triumph over a combination of enemies nearly equal to the present, and upon the same ground.

From this piece of history, the friends of France, of humanity and equality, may learn two important points. First, That one hundred years ago, the miseries and sufferings of the French nation, from a cruel government and policy, was not a mere vulgar notion, but a real grievance, that employed the Councils and arms of nearly all Europe to redress it. And secondly, That this same French people, under this cruel government, badly clothed and fed, by dint of numbers, bravery, activity and ingenuity, were a match for England, the Emperor, and the Princes of Germany, the Dutch, Italy and Spain.—Good Heavens! of what contradictions are men capable:—In 1692, the Princes of Europe pledge themselves to their God and to each other, that they will reform the abuses of the French government, and mend the condition of the people, but are not able to do it. The French groan under these increasing abuses one hundred years longer, and then rise together and break their chains. And lo! these same Princes combine, with the most Herodian ferocity, to exterminate the people of France, for doing of themselves, and for themselves, what the Princes wished and attempted in vain to do for them.

Kings and hereditary Princes, from Pharaoh and Rehoboam, down to the Fredericks and Georges of our time, have been just as beneficial to the human race, as school-boys have been to the race of sparrows.—They have killed more men by kindness, in administering the benefits of good government, than have been destroyed by famine, pestilence, earthquakes, and every other scourge to which men are liable.—Our late Most Gracious Sovereign, in the richness of his clemency, and the fulness of his Royal mercy, put about 150,000 of his very good subjects of America to death, to convince them how to live comfortably, and after all failed of conviction. The present combination of Princes in Europe, actuated by the noble and godlike motives of bettering the condition of mankind, are about to teach the most polished and enlightened nation in the world, that they are wholly unable to manage their own affairs; and that they must receive a good plan of government from them, viz. All the natives and inhabitants of France, to be divided into three grand divisions; the first, an hereditary nobility; the second, soldiers; and the third, commoners, or tiers etat; in plain language, hewers of wood, and drawers of water; so that every common man in France shall have two masters, the one called a civil officer or master, who holds a pen and paper, and marks down how much he must pay to government a year; the second, called a military officer, that is, an uncivil master, who carries a bayonet, and pricks him on in case he don't pay in season. The two first divisions are to eat the egg, the third estate the shell and the broth; the two first divisions will be taught to fight and read, and keep the third to hard labor and poor living. But we trust, and sincerely believe, that the same wit, activity and bravery, that have maintained their territory and reputation, amidst surrounding enemies for ages past, will still support them, to verify by practice and example the truth of that position, made by one of their own writers, that mankind may be happy without Kings.

Child's Play

An expedient to relieve a child who has a corn or bean, or any other loose substance lodged in its nose.

TAKE the child between your knees, stop both its ears with your fingers, and with your thumb stop the nostril that is clear, then blow with a strong and sudden blast into its mouth, and the obstructing substance will be instantly removed.

I have known this remedy to be used in several instances, of late, with success; and that when the substance (in one instance a corn and the other a bean) was so far up the nostril, that it could be extracted by no instrument.

A PARENT.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ep12w

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Comrs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1793.

RESOLVED, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, whereby JABEZ BOWEN, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in consequence of their having been fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said Notes in his office until such future orders should be thereon made, as might consist with the principles of justice and equity, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the detention of those Notes.

It is further resolved, That the General Treasurer advertise in all the newspapers in this state, and in the *Gazette of the United States*, a description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a caution to all persons not to purchase them.

List of Notes obtained from the Treasury Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:

When delivered. 1790.	*To whom payable.*	*When payable.*	*Amount of the Face.* £.	s.	d.
Sept. 25.	Sharpo Champlin,	*on demand,*	41	1	5
	Prince Case	do.	11	18	2
	Stephen Charles	do.	30	9	10
	John Brown	do.	12	1	4
	Cæsar Cady	do.	51	2	10
	John Okry	do.	43	19	11
Oct. 14.	John Reed	do.	31	4	0
	John Horsley	do.	29	0	6
	William King	do.	22	19	5
16.	Prince Sayles	do.	38	11	10
	Bristol Arnold	do.	38	9	6
	Cæsar Rose	do.	36	12	8
	Cudge Champlin	do.	40	11	10
	Jack Greene	do.	40	8	6
18.	Joseph Tanner	do.	43	7	10
	Cato Vernon	do.	20	3	3
	Daniel Sharpe	do.	30	11	0
	Prince Randal	do.	38	11	7
	Joshua Dick	do.	29	19	0
	William Negro	do.	29	5	5
23.	Joseph Hall	do.	39	12	0
	Benjamin Sprague	do.	39	10	6
	Peter Harris	do.	38	14	2
28.	Stephen Aldrich	do.	22	14	0
	William Mac Call	do.	35	8	2
	Prince Childs	do.	27	12	4
	Leicester Wheeler	do.	19	2	0
	Pat Hackmet	do.	25	14	8
	Abraham Smith	do.	24	14	8
	John Thomas	do.	41	10	2
	Jack Warden	do.	31	0	4
	John Bristol	do.	33	18	1
	Benjamin Reed	do.	32	4	8
	Cato Bannister	do.	27	2	7
	Nathaniel Wicks	do.	20	8	5
	Benoni Hathaway	do.	36	17	5
	Evan Evans	do.	28	7	2
	Joseph Merry	do.	32	8	7
	Pero Greene	do.	28	16	9
Nov. 5.	Benoni Hunt	do.	40	5	0
11.	Cato Brown	do.	87	5	7
	Africa Burk	do.	27	2	9
	London Slocum	do.	23	8	11
	Jack Minthorn	do.	27	2	9
13.	Tibbet T. Hopkins	do.	41	13	8
17.	Jacob Ned	do.	40	0	10
	Boston Wilbour	do.	42	7	10
	Tony Phillips	do.	27	3	0
	Ephraim Rogers	do.	6	2	3
	Robert Goreham	do.	41	0	10
24.	Robert Howland	do.	39	3	9
	James Singleton	do.	21	15	0
	James Cross	do.	35	4	6
	Cato Stanly	do.	21	0	10
	John George	do.	19	19	6
	John Crandal	do.	77	12	2
	Prince Power	do.	19	4	9
	Benedict Aaron	do.	75	10	8
	Cæsar Shelden	do.	12	18	7
	Cæsar Wesel	do.	17	17	9
	Scipio De Wolfe	do.	19	14	10
	Bristol Luther	do.	18	2	3
	John Hussey	do.	28	11	5
Dec. 2.	Benjamin Sweet	do.	6	0	2
	Silas Mawney	do.	28	15	4
	John Willson	do.	9	0	4
6.	James Mac Sparrow	do.	28	16	3
11.	Cato Bourse	do.	6	10	2
	Prime Gardner	do.	7	11	3
	Joseph Wilkey	do.	18	4	8
	Cornelius Draskill	do.	18	4	8
	Pero Finch	do.	69	7	6
	Dublin Briggs	do.	17	4	8
	Bridget Stake	do.	19	16	11
	Edward Easterbrooks	do.	10	4	1
	Cuff Arnold	do.	5	10	3
	Prime Clarke	do.	53	16	6
	John Mc Donnal	do.	12	4	7
13.	George Robbins	do.	21	0	11
	John Morris Obrien	do.	25	19	2
	Prime Brown	do.	41	17	11
	Solomon Mathews	do.	33	5	6
	Tack Sisson	do.	40	7	8
	Newport Greene	do.	35	3	7
	Ebenezer Cæsar	do.	11	6	8
	John Elliott	do.	21	0	3
	Reuben Thorp	do.	23	0	2
	Thomas Randall	do.	24	11	2
	Thomas Durfee	do.	22	11	6
	Daniel Hammon	do.	29	0	5
	Richard Hopkins	do.	45	3	0
	Henry Hazard	do.	25	3	3
	Levi Cole	do.	9	4	11
	Allen Southworth	do.	18	19	3
	Richard Allen	do.	74	18	10
Dec. 23.	William Chadsey,	*on demand.*	13	9	6
	Ichabod Simmons	do.	4	1	1
	John Brown	do.	11	19	4
	John Gavit	do.	10	16	4
	William Ackman	do.	42	18	0
	Jack Coddington	do.	7	10	4
	Cæsar Gardner	do.	8	12	7
	Toby Coyes	do.	71	17	10
	John Willson	do.	63	16	5
25.	John Gavet	do.	66	6	1
	John Garrison	do.	57	15	3

IN OBEDIENCE to the afore recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby caution all persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary proof being made that they were obtained from the office by genuine documents from the soldiers who performed the service, to whom the balances were found due, or from their legal representatives or attornies.

HENRY SHERBURNE,
General-Treasurer.

Newport, May 14. 1793. 3w

CIRCULAR LETTER,
OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Respectfully addressed to every Gentleman of Science in the Continent and Islands of America.

SIR,

A SOCIETY has lately been instituted in this State, called the HISTORICAL SOCIETY; the professed design of which is, to collect, preserve and communicate, materials for a complete history of this country, and accounts of all valuable efforts of human ingenuity and industry, from the beginning of its settlement. In pursuance of this plan, they have already amassed a large quantity of books, pamphlets and manuscripts; and are still in search of more: A catalogue of which will be printed for the information of the public.

They have also encouraged the publication of a monthly pamphlet, in which is given the result of their enquiries, into the natural, political and ecclesiastical history of this country. It is requested that you would contribute to its value and importance, by attention to the articles annexed. The Society beg leave to depend on your obliging answer to these heads of inquiry, when leisure and opportunity will permit.

Your letters addressed, free of expense, to the subscriber, will be gratefully received, and duly noticed in the Society's publications; and you will have the satisfaction of contributing to the general stock of knowledge, with which they hope to entertain the public.

In the name, and by order of the Society,
JEREMY BELKNAP,
Corresponding Secretary.

Boston, in Massachusetts, Nov. 1, 1791.

Articles on which the Society request information.

1. The time when your town or city was incorporated; its Indian name; when the settlement began; whether it was interrupted, and by what means; to what Colony or County it was first annexed; and if there have been any alterations, what they are, and when made.

2. The exploits, labours and sufferings of the inhabitants in war; particular accounts of devastations, deaths, captivities and redemptions.

3. Divisions of your town or city in parishes and precincts, or the erection of new towns within the former limits.

4. Time of gathering churches of every denomination; names of the several Ministers; the times of their settlement, removal and death; and their age at the time of their death.

5. Biographical anecdotes of persons in your town, or within your knowledge, who have been remarkable for ingenuity, enterprise, literature, or any other valuable accomplishment; an account of their literary productions, and if possible, copies of them.

6. Topographical description of your town or county, and its vicinity; mountains, rivers, ponds, animals, vegetable productions; remarkable falls, caverns, minerals, stones, fossils, pigments, medicinal and poisonous substances, their uses and antidotes.

7. The former and present state of cultivation, and your thoughts on farther improvements, either in respect to agriculture, roads or canals.

8. Monuments and relicks of the ancient Indians; number and present state of any remaining Indians among you.

9. Singular instances of longevity and fecundity from the first settlement to the present time.

10. Observations on the weather, diseases, and the influence of the climate, or of particular situations, employments and aliments, especially the effect of spirituous liquors on the human constitution.

11. Accurate bills of mortality, specifying ages and casualties, the proportion of births and deaths, and the increase or decrease of population.

12. Accounts of manufactures and fisheries, and thoughts on the farther improvement of them.

13. Modes of education, private or public; what encouragement is given to schools and colleges, and what is done to advance literature; whether you have a social library, what is the number of books, and of what value.

14. What remarkable events have befallen your state, county, town, or particular families or persons, at any time.

P. S. The Corresponding Members of this Society are requested to transmit to the Corresponding Secretary, any historical information of which they may be possessed, respecting any part of the American Continent and Islands, together with printed acts and journals of Assemblies and Conventions, whether civil or ecclesiastical. And the Society will gratefully receive from them and from all other persons whatever, any books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps or plans which may be useful in forming an historical collection—and any natural or artificial productions which may enlarge the Museum.

The Library and Museum are deposited in an apartment of Faneuil Hall. *Any person* desirous of making a search among the books or manuscripts, may have access to them under such regulations, as may be known by applying to any one of the members.

Just published,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, No. 41, *South Second-Street,*

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